the heat after he partock of the dejound, and joined in ed conversation with the Mayor and the guests. At half past two the carriages were ordered, and the Prince, is company with Mayor Wood, the Duke of Newcastic and Lord Lyons, took his seat and drove down the lawn into the road and proceeded to the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The morning visiters to the Castral Park formed an escort to the Prince on his way to the nese of our chief magistrate, and so anxious were they to get another look at the Prince of Wales, that the carriages formed a time and remained in that position he took his departure, and, not content with looking at him as he passed through the gate, they folio red in royal train until its arrival at the Deal and Damb Lasti-

THE VISIT TO THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

INTENSELY INTERESTING EXERCISES—A POEM BY MRS.
PRET—CHARACTERISTIC CONFOSITIONS BY MOMEOF
THE FUFILS—HIS ROYAL HIGHESS IS GREATLY
ENTERPAINED AND EXCEPTINGLY DELIGHTED. Perhaps the most interceting part of yesterday's pro-

ocedings, and, indeed, confessedly one of the most intereeting visits of the Prince and suite since their arrival in this country, was that made by the royal party to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. His Royal Highness and the members of his suite expressed themselves as having been exceedingly delighted with their visit. exercises, which we fully chronicle below, were of an intensely interesting character.

The elegant and spacious buildings of the Asylum are situated in a beautiful position on Washington Heights, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson river. Fifty seven acres of land, formerly occupied by Colone. Mouroe, nephew of President Mouroe, and designated Fanwood, in honor of his daughter Fanny, are laid out in the matest style of landscape gardening. In these spiendid grounds-worth half a militon dollars-and fronting on the river, the buildings have been erected at a cost of about three hundred thousand dollars. The Asylum is in every way admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. Accommodations are provided for five hundred pupils, with every comfort and convenience. There are in the institution now only three handred pupils, males and females, who are arranged in fifteen different classes for the purpose of instruction; but in erecting these not asylum buildings the directors were wisely goversed more by anticipations for the future than by the present actual necessities. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is one of the most worthy institutions in the land. There are about twenty such asylums in this country, and many more in Europe, but the New York institution is acknow ledged to be the finest of them all. The system of inatraction adopted in the American institutions is superior that employed on the Continent; and the distinctive language of sigos, especially in its highest developements -as when it rises into the region of abstractions—is here brought to a state of remarkable perfection. The good Abbe De L'Epec, who may be said to be the father of the eign-language, and to have clusely observed the natural means of communication which the deaf mostes whom he target under the old system em ployed among themselves to give expression to their elings and sentiments, by selecting the most suggestive and beautiful signs for different objects, and by careful thought and study, proceeded to develope one of the most expressive means of communication between kindred minds. Since his day experience has suggested, and led to be adopted, a number of improvements. the pupils of this institution enjoy to the fullest extent From the lowest stages of comprehension they are con ducted through the various gradations to the highest forms of emotional expression. The deaf mutes are cordially invited to enter the asylom, add if their parents are able and willing to pay for them, well and good, but in the absence of such a desirable contingency, the State pays the institution one hundred and filty deliars per annum for the maintenance and edu-cation of each person. This amount entities each to all the privileges of the institution. The pupils are instruct ed in the various branches of education-reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, moral science and natural philosophy, astronomy, French, logic and rheteric, and English composition—in which some of them exhibit most actonishing proficiency. They are also instructed in the practical part of various industrial employments, ample facilities for which are furnished in the institution so that after a certain term of years they are prepared to go out into the world intelligent citizens, and capable of roviding for their own subsistence.

A few weeks ugo Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is one of the

directors, went with Mr. Archibald, the British Cossul, to see the institution, on which occasion the anticipate whilt of the Prince of Walce to the city of New York was mentioned. Several of the pupils in the higher classes were asked if they would like to have the Prince of Wales pay a visit to the Asylum, and were requested to write down their sentiments on the subject. The roplies were all unanimous for his coming; and, through the kindness of the managers of the lustitution, where copies were kept, we are enabled to give the public the sentiments ewd on that occas

Mr. Willis Hubbard, one of the pupils, wrote:-

Mr. Willis Hubbard, one of the pupils, wrote:

It affords us indescribable picasure this delta htful afterneon to welcome to our iteliation Mr. Cyrus W. Floid,
one of our hotored directors, and lady, accompanied by
Mr. Archibald, the British Consol at this port. As I had,
no longer age than this mercing, read is use of the daily
papers are naccount of the effects of Mr. Archibald and
several other British residents in New York to
extend to the Prince of Wales a suitable reception on
his arrival at the great Western metropolis, I was
surprised to meet him, and divined who he was when I
girst saw his name monitourd. As we are asked whether
we would be pleased to have the Prince visit us, I will
imply state that we would be aniorded more happings
in beholding "England's hope" than by anything eise. I
hope the influence possessed by our distinguish visiter
will be successfully exerted on this occasion is accordance with our wishes.

Mr. David R. Tillinghast, another pupil, thus empressed

Mr. David R. Tillinghant, another pupil, thus expressed

his sectiments.—

We feel highly flattered by the honor which Edward M Archivaid, Edg., the British Consul in this city, has conferred upon us of visiting an institution to which we, once thought little better than the brutes, owe so much for the shillty to express our pleasure in seeing him and his wife. We are also glad to see Mr and Mrs. Gyrus W. Fleid, to whose interest we are proud it as any that we have a good clam. Mr. Gyrus W. Fleid asked us whether we wish to have the Prince of Wales come here. It is with pleasure that we say yes. We hope that Mr. Archibaid will be pleased to angulasce in our cartner request to bring the Prince here, which he can do on account of his connection with the British government.

Muss E. Ada Montgomery gave expression to her feel-

Miss E. Ada Montgomery gave expression to her feel-togs on the subject in the following beautiful manner:-It is with unfeigned pleasure that we again extend a welcome, as genial as the sunshine which to day enlived the earth, to Mr and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field and the lady

Thus it is observed that the inmates themselves expressed a deep destre to see his Royal Higness. A vista the institution, however, had already been designed as

a part of the programme of his adjourn to New York.

After visiting the University yesterday, the Free Aca. demy, the Central Park, where he planted an English Wood, on the Bloomingdale road, where he partook of on elegant repost, it was arranged that the Prince of Wales and retinue would proceed to the Deaf and Domb Asylum. The matter had been kept comparatively quiet: yet a large but exceedingly relies party of ladics and gentlemen met at the institution to participate in the lessures of the occasion

At the institution everything had been well arranged In good season, without any hurry or bursie. It was ex-pected that the distinguished strangers would arrive at three o'clock. Half an hour before, the children were scaled in the spacious chapel on the second floor, where they are in the babit of amembling daily, morning and evening, for prayers, and where regular religious exer, piece are held on the Sabbath. The spectators, who were ent by special invitation, size secured their scats in The chapel, which accommodates about ight hundred, was filled to its utmost capacity, and ere rything was waiting for the appearance of the Pylmon.

While he is yet absent, it is interesting and instructive to giance around the room. At the eastern und, arranged on a pratform, are large slates upon which the pupils are to platform, are large slates upon which the pupils are to write. The three front scats are reserved for the Prims of Walts and guite and such invited guests as may assume party. The pupils, ranging from the sages of ten

to twenty years, are scated immediately behind—the males on the one side and the females on the other. Behind these are the speciators crowded out to the door.
There are a number of noticeable persons present. Perhaps the most important and interesting individual in the room is the principal of the institution, Harvey P. Pect, LI D. He learned the art of teaching deaf mutes from the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who was the first instructor of the larguage of signs in this country. Dr. Gallaude taught in the American Asylum at Hartford. Dr. Peet went there in 1822, nearly forty years ago, and attained distinction in the art of teaching. About ten years later he came to the Asylum in New York, which at that time had few in number and an inferior system of instruction His useful labors in essisting materially to build up and special mention. In the chapel are also seen his three whom, Isaac Lewis Peet, A.M., is the Vice Principal The wife of this gentleman is a semi mute, and a most gifted and estimable personage. She has composed some verses giving a welcome to the Prince, which will be later preted after his Royal Highness arrives and the exercise have commerced. Miss E. Ida Montgomery, a member of the highest class, is also a highly gifted lady and one of the favorites in the institution. She has a wonderful command of written language, and writes beautiful com positions, replete with exquisite seatiment. Another exceedingly talented young lady, one who has been in the asylum for nearly a dozen years, is Miss Gertru le Walter, whose exquisite delicacy of feeling and unsurpassed attainments in the language of signs in its highest forms have elicited the admiration of all who know her. There is also sitting on one of the seats on the same side of the room an interesting little orphan girl who was picked up in one of the worst neighborhoods of the city, taken to the Arylum and named Mary Fanwood-after the title of the estate upon which the asylum is situated. One of the young mer sitting near the platform is David R. Tillinghast, a young gentleman of brilliant telents and extensive acquirements. Other pupils scarcely less into resting are in the room, but we have not opportunity to describe them, for there is an excitement among the voice less, and in subdued topes those who are blessed with the gift of speech murmur the announcement that "the Prince

Precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon the party arrived in front of the institution. They immediately alighted, were met by the President and trustees, and ca corted up to the chapel. Waiking with Mr. Winthrop the President, the Prince of Wales entered the chapel, accompanied by the members of the party and followed by the trustees of the institution. All the people rose when he entered, and when he approached the platform resumed their scats again. It was a beaut fut sight to witness the joy of the pupils, which was communicated to each other in their own peculiar manner. The Prince sat between the President'and Mayor Wood, on one of the front seats. Then Dr. Harvey T. Peet rose and addressed his Royal Highness as follows :--

his Roya Highorss as follows:—

Beros Reverew—In behalf of the institution which I have the honor to represent, I beg leave to tender you a cortial welcome, not the less shacer, although of ne cessity it must be brief. In your four throughout our extensive country you must have seen every variety of natural scenery—our lakes, our rivers, our mountains—out have everywhere, I trust, received that respect and considers from the to your locaship's high position and future prospects. But this is the drat institution of the kind I believe, that your leroship has visited. It was founded in 1817, and has attendily increased from time to time as the wants of the community demantied. Its object is to restore to the condition of social life these who are deprived of the privileges which we enjoy, and to impart intellectual and moral light to those who sit in darkness. It numbers three hundred pupils, divided into diteen classes; but only two of them can be exhibited on the present occasion—those who have been here only four weeks, and those who have been here even and eight years.

The Prime rose, and gracefully bowed his acknowledge-

ments. Three boys and three girls from a class which brought upon the stage. It was explained that when they read nor write; but they had since learned to form letprinted characters, and had become familiar with about twenty words. They first wrote their names. Mr. Gamage, one of the teachers, then led them through several exercises, making the signs for "cat," " dog, "cow." "borne" and "a blue bird"-the names of which short a time elicited the admiration of all. They were introduced for the purpose of showing from bos point of intellectual comprehension the instructors were

The next was a selection of three young ladies and three young gentlemen from the highest class. He troduced the visiters to these pupils by the aid of signs. The President suggested that some questions should be propounded to bring out the powers of the pupils. The reply was that the royal party were deligi them, and wished the pupils to write on the slates what ever they chose. They turned to their slates, and while they were busy writing the interim was occupied by on-Walter-in rendering into signs to lowing piece of poetry, which had been composed for the

WELCOME TO THE PRINCE-ST MRS. MARY TOLES

Once from beyond the azure sea, There came to us a welcome too Men paused amid their strife and toll To list the voice from England's throne.

And soon from out the ocean's depths,
Where master minds a chain had bound,
A strong pulsation shook the land,
And silcure bushed the New World's sound. How breathlessly men stopped to count.
The throbs that came with measured by

Till one by one with trembing joy Bekeld the mystic bond complete The strange, new thrill sped fact and fa And waking joy throughout the land. Went forth the greeting England sent, "We'll overmore go hand in band."

Old Ocean in his wild dismay,
That man from bim his power had won
To part the nations, rent the bond;
But England conds us now her son.

Right lo; ally we greet him, too, For every heart should bend, I ween, In homege to such worth as that Which site enabris'd in Kagiand's Qoeen. And though no purples hang above The brave young Briton here; Yet retinues of kindred hearts

"God save the Queen—God save the Prince And biessings on them shower, And strongthen every rightful cause That adds to England's power."

These verses were expressed in the language of signs by Yes Walter to a truly wonderful and effective manner the eyes of everyone all the while being rivited, not upon the Prince, but on the lady. When she had dinished general scutiment of entire satisfaction was distinctly visible in the faces of the illustrious guests.

Vice Principal proceeded to read them from the slates. Mr. Henry A. Rumrill wrote as follows:—

It is a high compliment to us to receive, this level afternoon, a call from Lord Renfrew, the Duke of New castle, Marror Wood and a number of other distinguish. afternoon, a call from Lord Scatter, the Duke of New-castle, Maper Wood and a number of other destinguished persocages, and we acknowledge it a delight of task to rell how we feel to have the son of the "Wearington of Queens" honor on with his presence. We hope be will not find fits call here uses indeclary to bimseef. We have not the leagt hope of being able to give him a suitable welcome, as we fear we are children as compared to his

Mr. Willis Hobbard expressed his footings thus :-It is with unbounded pleasure we welcome to our instimion the frince of Wales or Baron Reafrew, under
which hereditary title he is travelling in this country
with his ruits. As our slient tengues will not permit us
a welcome him by chanting national airs, we hope that
our giving haron fentires a hear first welcome in writing
on these a area, the materials of which came from the province of which he is slydd the Frince, will be sufficient
to express our true feelings.

Mr. David R. Tillinghapt's read as follows :-Mr. David R. Tillioghast's read as follows:

It is with a full appreciation of the greet hour which he frince of Waise has conferred upon us that we extend a cridial welcome to him. We test that our speaking follow men who have greated him in every part of this country which he has passed through, could not be more our his than we in expressing our plasture in securing time. We see in the Prince a notice hing of the British empire, who will count, among his subjects, millions of free and Christian men. For such a vast responsibility the Prince has been prepared by a mother whom I regard as the most Christian queen I ever read of in history.

Then came the sentiments of the two young ladies.

Miss E Ida Montgemery gave form to her thoughts in the following manner:—

the following manner:—

B From the length and breadth of our land has rolled one glad acclaim of velocome to the heir of England, and the son of her periesa (seen; and though we may not join our voices in the glad roll of sound, our pleasure in not the less heart fell, nor our welcome the less wurm to him to whom the world looks as the future ruler of its mightiest nation, and the proud retines of England and America's noblemen who accompany him here to day. Others have expressed far better than it is given us to do the outsets of our institution, and the degree of success which has attended these who, in imitation of their Divine Master, have neight to give ears to the deaf addund and dumb and a tengen to the voiceses. And though the methods pursued in this country and in England may be different, the spirit is the same, and when again the white

those among them who are silent because God hat a scaled their live. Miss Augusta S. Eastman's slate contained the follow

The event which has led to our istroduction to the The event which has led to our it troduction to the stage this auspicious afternoon is one which stands-rivalled is honor and glory by nose in the annais of this it stitution, viz, the call of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with some of the most cistinguished nobility of England. We had or quite a period looked forward anxiously and yet honorfully to the hour in which we should behold the son of the universally honored queen of one of the greatest of empires, in speaking of the power of which it has as justly as beautifully been remarked, "she has dotted the surface of the whole world with a possessions and military posis, whose morning drum-best, tollo ving the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth only with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

The prestest ratisfaction was expressed with thes compositions Here the Prince was requested to indi-cate "a few subjects for the pupils to write upon." His Royal Highness suggested "Music," "The Atlantic ble," and the "Great Eastern;" and somebody
"The Clouds." Music was the most difficult subject. deaf mutes, who pover heard a soul inspiring strain, to write upon. Here is what Miss Montgomery wrote about

It—

I have been asked to express my idea of music, that all powerful influence which holds the hearts of men in such a mysterious thrail, which has power to disarm the rawage and cause the wild beast to forget its fleeconese, creating while it lasts a price but contains milimium—that inor myre thrails be something which gushed from the overflowing heart of David, heralded the birth of the Sevieur, and now floats around the throne of Got. Wast it may be in its bodily abape, if I may so express it, I know not, but I know its spirit to be harmony; and it is fint alone through the medium of music that this divine spirit can make its influence felt, for we can see it in the ceaseless beat of the ocean, the dawn flow of the river, and even in the waving arms and blended colors of time. ceaserers beat of the occasion, the dark now of the FVol and even in the waving arms and blended colors of the trees if at crown our own Pallsades. Nor is music alon found in inanimate asture, in things persistable, for ther are those whose lives are but one grand poan, which a last merges in the perfect harmony of the perfected of God.

Mr. Hubbard wrote about the Atlantic cable: Since Professor Morse applied electricity to wires, the purpose of conveying messages from one place another with lightning rapidity, it has been the object another with lightning rapidity, it has been the object of many scientific gentlement to establish a cable across the Atantic ocean, between the United States and Great Britain. A trial was made, and messages were conveyed across the wide attantic. Holidays were given in honor of the triumoh, and all the true citizens of Engand and America ripolized at the new the that bound as to car mother country. But all these were destined to be disap-pinter, for after working a few weeks the cable refused to carry messages across the ocean.

Miss Eastman wrote this paragraph upon the same sub

One of the proudest and poblest triumpus of America genius we esteem that of the submarine telegraph, while forms one of the most important links in the great chai of national interests which councet this with the mith country, and though it prove a failure—which it is un versally hoped it will not—the fame of its inventor win no wise be diminished, nor we believe, the deep au mutual interests which units the two greatest nations of the surface of the earth will be one atom iessened.

Mr. Tillingbast thus briefly spoke of the mamn

The Great fastern is a grand specimen of weat English general could achieve. This achievement in mechanica science is ranked among the providest triumpas of which the British bonst. This great ship may be one of the eigniched "the sword will soon be turned into the plough share and the spear into the pruning book." Miss Fastman said only this about the clouds: -

I have been requested to give my ideas a connection with clouds, the exact nature of which I donot profess to be a good naturalist enough to explain, set I know they are fined with that independently between to both man and nature, without which no amount of gild and jawels could purchase life, and that they constitute one of the chief beauties of the dramment. It is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of the

casure which the Prince and party felt at this interest ing entertainment. After those compositions find beer read, Mr. Gamage rendered in pantomine the scen of Christ stilling the tempest, which was executed in highly artistic manner. The Prince of Wales and his suite then ascended the platform, when the President in troduced them to the company. A shower of bouquet armost deluged his Royal Highness, who smiled and ap peared particularly pleased. He gave his autograph to Mr. Peet, the author the poem, to whom, logether with Miss Walter, he was personally presented. It was expected that the visit would be limited to fifteen minutes, but when that time had expired the Prince ex pressed his desire to remain longer, and secondlegly the carries were protracted for nearly an hour. He, to gether with the Duke of Newcastle and the other mea bers of the party repealed that they had been gratific far beyond their expectations. At last they proceed from the chapel, and, re entering their carriages, off towards High Bridge. The visit to the Deaf and Dum Asylum formed an interesting passage in the tour of the Prince, and the occasion will be a memorable one in the annals of the institution.

THE BALL.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
It was generally understood that the reporters would

be admitted at six o'clock into the Academy of Music in accordance with the following notice:-

THE RALL IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

OFFICE OF HIS SECRETARY, NO 9 PINE STREET, I
NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1860

Str.—On application to Mr. Palmer, at the Academy
Music, on Friday sext, at six o'clock P. M., the reports
will be shown all the arrangements before the ball oper
Very respectfully, M. B. FILLO, Secretary.

In accordance with this arrangement the reporters the
deed, and the following is the result of the observation.

some one hundred and fifty four feet in length and twenty feet in breadth, which encroaches on the sidewalk to th extent of some six or seven feet. Beyond this, and a no special decorations. The HERALD reporter, however is specially indebted to Mr. Jours M. Miller, of No. 34 Elizabeth street, for the information he is able to give or this subject. To bim, and not to Mr. Kingsland or Mr Palmer, must be attributed the facilities given to the

the Academy, and embrace the stage. It is, as arranged last night, one hundred and thirty-five feet in length by sixty eight feet in breadth. The end towards the stage is arranged in a semicircular form while towards the other end are pisced three superb couches. The central one is for the Prince hi meelf, while those on either side are for his suite. Following out the general idea original y agreed on, the decerations are doral throughout the ball room, reminding one, in their

THE BALL BOOM.

tropical character, of these beautiful linus from Milton :-Datacter, or these scatters has from MinO flowers

That never will be other climate grow,
My varly visitation and my last
At ov'n, which I bred up with tender hand,
From the first opening bud, and gave ye manner,
Who now shall rear ye to the son, or rank
Your tribes, and water from th' ambrosisi fount. The following, from Miss Landon, was equally app

Bring flowers to crown the cop and late, Bring flowers, the bride is near; Bring flowers to stoube the captive's cell, Bring flowers to strew the bur.

In looking around the room and viewing the plant om all countries, tropical and northers, the fol arguage of Mary Howitt seemed to be peculiarly appro

God might have made the earth bring forth Enough for great and amail, The cak tree and the cedar tree, Without a fewer at all. He might have made enough—enough
For every want of ours;
For luxury, measure and toll,
And yet have made no flowers, Outward life requires them not; Then wherefore have they birth! To minister delight to man, To beautify the earth. To comfort man, to whisper hope, Whene'er his faith is dim; For whose careta for the flowers Will much more care for Him.

But the best sentiment of all seems to be expressed Park Benjamin's pithy line:-

Flowers are love's treest language.

At the end of the ballroom, opposite to the stage, a addition was made of several feet in length, done up I all the gtory of pink and white. At the extreme end beautiful allegorical oil painting is worthy of notice. It was designed and executed by Mr. H. W. Cabryo. The central figure represents Peace. On the left Columbia appears in the garb of a female Indian, under the egit of the American flag. On her right is a figure of Britan nis, with the traditional shield, lion and union juck The is shaking hands with Columbia. Below are the sems of New York city. Above, the plumos of the Prince of Wales. The whole, it is hardly needful to say, represents the entents corducts between the United States and

The lighting of this part of the building is particularly worthy of notice, especially in the new part, represent

ing the tent, opposite the stage, where the gas jets were very brilliant. There were a vast number of chandeliers fitted up expressly for the occasion, while towards the other end, mar the stage, the usual arrangements of lights shone brilliantly even during the day, lig twenty carpenters who were engaged in planing the floor, covering the whole of the stage, parquette and other parts of the building, to its furthest extremity. This part of the arrangement was particularly libe the order being to spare no expense. Some idea of the extent of the additional lights will be derived when it is mentioned that throughout the building no fewer than eight bundred feet of gas pipes were laid on for the step, and that three bundred additional gas burn ers were placed on by the gas fitters employed for that cial purpose. In this part of the decorations it be considered profane to recall those magnificment lines the opening of the Third Book of our great poets

the opening of the time book of our great per Half boly light, efforting of heaven's first born, Or of the eternal costernal beam, May I express the unblamed? Since God is light, And never but in unapproached light Pwelt from eternity—dwelt then in Thee, Bright effluence of bright essence inertate.

Before the heavens thou wert, and at the voice of God, as with a mantle didst invest The rising world of waters, dark and deep, Thou from the void and formless infinite.

But what need is there to dwell further on this subject! To describe it all in full is simply impossible. Among other decorations, in the test part of the ball room, beautiful allegorical painting in the ceiling was particu larly noticeable. That, too, was done by Mr. Cabryowho, by the way, it is just as well to name as the artis of the New York Academy of Music, as well as of the institution of the same name now in the course of erec tion in Brooklyn.

Several photographers were on hand during the day but they had very little to do in the way of outside d ations, and they were not admitted inside, though it is expected that there will be a perfect rush of the ternity to morrow. Among them will be a young and rising artist, Mr. George Stacey, of No. 143 Madison street, a stereoscopist, whose views of the Prince's re ce tion yesterday are likely to make a sensation.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE Was in Irving place, and really is not worth a line of description. A short plazza has been specially erected and it was decorated with a few American and British flage, and that is about al. that can be said about it. It was arranged that the Prince and the General Committee with their guests, should enter at this point.

THE FOURTEENTH STREET ENTRANCE. guests, and was decorated in pretty much the same man ner as the main entrance on Irving place. As already mentioned, this entrance was sbrough a long, low pine building, overarching on the sidewalk for

THE SUPPER ROOM. This part of the arrangement was a great triumph. The

supper room was especially erected for the occasion. It is situated in the space of ground between the Academy and the Medical College. In length it is one hundred and forty four feet by twenty eight feet in breadth. Connecting with the ball root and the supper room is a passage facing on Fourteen hundred and fifty four feet in length and twenty-four foot in breadth. This passage is floored with stout scarlet cloth, as are other parts of the building, same as the ball and supper rooms. The cloth furnished for the occasion is five hundred yards, and was reprinted for the occasion is five numered yards, and was specially dyed for the occasion, at the order of Messre. Paton & Co., as there was not a sufficient quantity of that colored cloth in the city for the purpose. Twenty brass chandeliers, each containing six burners, were suspended from the roof, making a brilliant display. The building, which, though temporary, was constructed is such a manner as would have belitted the character of s more permanent edifice. The arrangements for ventila some forty feet from the level of the street, while tw dormer windows were placed at each end. The entir muslin, with large mirrors intervening. These were twenty four in number, and made a splendid show. Al sleng the supper room were two tables, from top to bot tom, at which the assembled party took supper at a late period of the evening. They were brilliant in all the appointments of gold, silver and china ware. A the upper end was the Prince's table, raised on a dain. and his immediate suite were placed. Back of the tabl were three magnificent mirrors, reflecting and flashin the ishte in a beautiful manner. The centre glass in par ticuar was very lofty and magnificent. The this room was not carpeted in scarlet, but in squares, in the centre of each a cornucopia, with a red border. Tall had a very pleasing effect. All around the room were flags, arranged in graceful festions of the red, white and bine, emblematic of America and Great Britain.

PROM THE BALL BOOM TO THE SUPPER BOOM. On leaving the ball room for the supper room, a passa has to be traversed of considerable length, as alreamentioned; but at the entrance from the one to the oth mor, supposed to represent all the previous Princes of Wales. Among them was the celebrated Black Prince, who displayed his bravery on the bloody fields of Pointers and Cressy, and entered London with two kings as his erisoners, namely the King of France and the King of localistd. It was a strange thing, in that temple of dedone up in all the panoply of the Middle Ages; but it must not be forgotten that the guest, in whose honor all those decerations were gotten up, is himself a representative of relationary ideas, by the very fact of his being Prince of Wales. All around this calrance were hung up battle the age of the Crusaders, in which the Prince's ancestors Pgured complemently.

THE PRINCE'S OWN ROOM. The Green Room was specially fitted up for the Prince On entering the eye was struck by a magnificent of painting of the Queen, belonging to the St. George's Soc aty bottom of this great triumph of art was the following legend:-

On the left of the painting was a beautiful engraving of the Queee, by Henry Graves & Co., and to the right the coronation of her Mejesty. The group surrounding he throne, on which the Queen has just been seated, con mins many good portraits, among whom the Iron Duke a conspicuous. Other beautiful engravings decorated the walls, the whole of which were by the same firm among other noticeable features in the decorations of this room were too very large and superb mirrors, some negnificent gold, silver, china and glassware, and a spiendid bouquet on a centre table, furnished by Mr. Buchanan. Another large bouquet, by the same gent eman, was to a corner of the room. In fact, so highly perfumed was this room that it was a complete

"Wilderness of sweets."
From the centre of the room depended a magnificent chandeller of spermeett candles, containing twesty throughout, rave the distinctions already mentioned, was of crimeop cloth.

THE PRINCE'S DEFESSING ROOM. To the left of the Green Room was the dressing a etyle of elmplicity almost severe, and mor becoming the soldier than the prospective monarch of the greatest kingdom on earth. It is unnecessary to say further then that all the arrangements for the

though plain, were perfect.

THE COOKING ARRANGEMENTS.

The whole of the basement and lower spartments of the Medical College were tendered to the General Committee, and the specious kitchen of the building was made the of for cooking purposes. It was an autonishing sight to witness that large array of cooks, under the able management of that prince of caterers, Deimonico. All were arrayed in white dreames, with apress and caps of snowy white, and the execution they did put one in mind of honest Peter Pindar, in describing the culinary ar-rangements of a Westminster election for that prince of radionis, John Wilkes:—

Zach witten—
Zach risying, Lord, vrom noon to night;
The cocks and hems in such a fright;
'Team all devour, devour.
The pigs and poultry, ducks and geene,
And turkeys worth a crown apiece,
Cried marder every hour.
In fact, the whole realm of nature seemed to have been

rancacked to formuch forth this great feast. There wer ralmon from the Kennebec, from the Type, and other parts of America and Scotland; wild fowl from the prai ries of Illinois; buffaloes' tongues from prairies still for ther West. But why dwell on this department? It were emply impossible to enumerate all the good things so DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE FROM THE pleutifully arrayed.

THE WINE ROOM. This was the joiliest arrangement of the whole. Sot adrift, to use a nautical phrase, the good liquor would be sufficient to float a tolerably sized schooner. There were all sorts of wines, "from humble port to imperial tokay," and, speaking of tokay, we are reminded of that passage in one of Dumas' works where the butler of the Marshal Duc de Richelieu paid ever so many hundred france for a bottle of tokay, which he had procured to be stolen for the delectation of the King of Sweden, who was as Simsily disguised as the Prince of Waks under the modest name of Baron Renfraw. If all reports be true, as fabulous prices were paid for some of the wines on the Prince's table as for the celebrated tekay drank by the King of Sweden. It is said that there were not fewer than one hundred different sorts of winer, embracing the choicest viands of champagne, sherry, claret, book, &c.

THE COST.

The supper room, specially erected for the occasion, cost from \$1,500 to \$1,600, and the expenses of tables and decorations added will bring up the sum total to about \$2 000, affording a tolerably good idea of the style which the great ball to the Prince of Wales has been gotten up.

THE LIGHTING UP OF THE ACADEMY.

Like the world from chaos, like a star from it acbulm, the Prince of Walce' ball room rose from the fragments of odds and ends of every conceivable sort and variety, which bewildered the visiter to the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, and appeared-perfect Late in the afternoon the disorder and confusion were indescribable. Here and there peeped out bits toademy; turn this way and suits of armor, tied hastily up with cords, reminded you of recenant knights strang up for tressen and as examples of the effects of evil courses; enter this room, and you seemed to be in a dressing room, with the tollet articles scattered in admirable confusion; look towards the stage, and a garden scene, all awry and one-sided, appeared as if it were designed to demonstrate the effect of a suspension of the laws of gravitation; long lines of planks suggested supper and Delmontoo; sawdust and shavings, benches and tools, hangings and flowers, men in shirt sleeves and men in overalls, all were mingled in a chaos indescribable, and it seemed that no power short of magic could call from these elements the Aladdin's palace which the ball room was designed to be.

nded grew the confusion as the day slowly wanted and night settled upon the Academy, throw dark corners and out of the way passages into the densest shadow, and giving to the whole interior that weird, unnatural, half dreamy appearance which dense fogs give to the landacape. Then, flaming here and there, king the darkness visible than lighting up the room, a few gas jets blazed. Still the confusion, still the noises incident to rapid, active work by scores of hurried men. Gradually the confusion became ming'ed with something like order, and the hurry and bustle merged into comething like design. Jet by jet the thousands of lights which circle the room flamed out, and at precisely six o'clock the Academy was lighted up, and for the first

time showed itself as the Prince's ball room. The decorations of the room have been described with minute particularity elaswhere; but to describe the coup and beauty, clear and well defined; that at Toronto was in the form of a cross, presenting from any standpoint diverging lines of bright flame and gay flags; that at Cincinnati seemed an ordinary theatre brill antly lighted and otherwise undecorated ex cept by parterres of flowers-combine these three rooms in which the only grand balls given to the Prince before ginal with the Academy, and you can form some idea of the appearance of the ball room when lighted up.

The room was completely empty, with the exception of a few persons, putting the flushing touches to decora tions which aiready appeared perfect. Before your stretched the floor, so soon to be lightly pressed by tripping feet. At the further extremity, its pure white relieved by the crimson proscenium above its entrance was a magnificent tent, which included the entire range and beneath which were the sofas for the Prince and his suite. Towards the other ex-tremity—if such a palace of light could be imagined to bave a limit-circle upon circle of gas jets rose ceiling and culminated in a brilliant semi circle of star-like flames, shedding their pure, pale light from a height apparently immeasurable. Tier after tier, relieved by its chandeliers of gas jets, swept the eye downward again to the floor, and to the beds and pots of flowers, gleaming softly from their green bods, and speaking in their fre grant, silent language their sweet welcomes. Boxes, rising with gilt pliasters, again attracted the gaze down-wards, and pointed out the rich frencoes which ornamented the brilliant room. Sweeping around the dress circle, by the beds of flowers, past the entrance to the Prince's dressing room, guarded by suits of mail, stiffly erect, as if some ancient warriors chief, the eye once more turns to the tented s'age, and looks back down the long vists of cool, green arbors, stretching to the shores of a quiet lake, across which you look to a distance limitless, and seem to get away from the brilliant and magnificent room to softer and more tranquil scenes. Calyo has not painted a "scene," but a picture, so exquirite the perspective that the arbors seem rather a continuation than a decoration of the room, and, like true pictures, leads you out of yoursel into the scene which it depicts. The coup d'ad! Myriads of lights, bewildering, superb! A rast expanse of dancing floor, desert like in its color and extent! A frame of tiers, brilliantly light-ed, rich in crimson, gold and white! Bads of flowers, the finest and richest of decorations, the flowers which nature has exhausted herself to make more exquieste. This is the coup d'ad-light, flowers, color.

THE BALL ROOM FILLING.

Gradually the Academy gained the only additional attraction which it needed—the attraction of a large, richly dressed crowd. At half past seven o'clock the first of the company began to arrive, at first singly, then in groups of four, five and six, and at last in a continuous stream o black coats and superb dresses. At first the floor, then the parquette, the dress circle, the upper tiers, the lobbies the dressing rooms, were completely filled. The first arrivals were the gentlemen of the Committee of Arrange. meuts. Then came the bands, in uniform, who took their places in the eccond tier. Then the policemen, at first drawn up to piatoons and afterwar is stationed along the lobbies and the several entrances, where their over ous duties were quietly but efficiently performed. Then came the guests, wandering curiously around the vas owing the crimson lined corridors with then decorations of armorial shields and suits of armor, which conducted to the simply but magnificently furnished dressing rooms reserved for the Pripos and suite, or intelong supper room, with its twin ranges of tables kaded with the chef d'aueres of Delmanice-miracles of his art, appealing alike to the eye and the palate-behind which, in double ranks, and distin-guished by numbered badges, stood the servants. Soon the crowd became too great; the dressing rooms were closed, the promenaders left the suppor room and circled the building, the band struck up a favorite air, firtation and conversation began.

THE ACADEMY PILLED.

The Academy, at ten o'clock, was filled, and those who arrived later sank unregarded into the throng, like rain tiers were occupied by those who preferred to overlook the brilliant assemblage which moved restlessly outcath. The Japanese hall was crowded; but there the prowd was one yest area was collected the citie of New York society Benrath the thousands of ganights the crowd surged backwards and forwards, shifting and changing like the backwards and forwards, shifting and changing like the figures in a kaleidoncope, or like the ocean rippling beneath gentle winds and bright sunshine. There was no jam, for "a jam" expresses a fixed, immorable body of percona—this was rather a throng, a crowd—mobile, variable, versatile, fickle, quick, changing. A sea of beads, but besides a sea of colors, the light finabling back from the gayest and richest of dresses, from pearly white shoulders and brilliant complexions, from jewels trishued and rivalling is brightness the eyes which finabed above them. The full dress black coats absorbed the superfluous light and coftened the blass of the thousand lamms. The rich military uniforms, ornamented with lamps. The rich military uniforms, ornamented with golden lace and epaulettes, relieved the uniformity of the gentiemen's toilettes. The throng seemed to dientaigh the size of the house, and yet, by a common, but singular paradox, aided one to appreciate its great extent. Filled, but not jammed; crowded, but with plenty of room for all to move comfortably and without disturbance-for separate entrances were reserved for egress and logress— the Academy was ready for the arrival of the Prince

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

The excitement around the hotel was very great, and at one time there were between all and seven thousand persons congregated round about the various parts of the building. A large number of those persons who had failed to witness the culve of the Prince turned from visiting the various institutions, lingered about in the noighborhood, hoping to have better fortune with regard to the departure of the young gentleman for the ball. Notwithstanding there were were so many pou-ple, the crowd may be said to have been the most orderly and quiet one ever satembled. and quiet one ever aggerable

Of course, among such a concearse of people there much naturally be a few of these enthusiastic individuals known as as the "New York Roys," who amuse thempeared at the doors or windows of the hotel. The two
policemen.—Nos. 763 and 1,361—who were placed as see. tries on the top of the stops of the Twenty third atreet entrance, came in for a share of their remarks, some of which were favorable and some otherwise. As any of the gentlemen residing at the hotel would leave the building by that way, they would be greeted with "There he is," "That's him," "Hi, hi, hi," &c. One gettleman with a very black beard seemed to be much acnoyed as he ran the gauntlet of those juveniles, and did not seem to like the doubtful compliment. Another gou-tleman, who had a young lady with him, was salused with "There's the Prince, don't you see his queen?" "No." should another, "that's only a princesa" "Yes," said the first, "but she will be the queen some day," winding up with a hearty laugh, in which his neighbors othed. Two noisy old dust carts passing along the street excited their witty nature, and were set down at once a the carriages for the Prince and auite.

At about eight o'clock the crowd began to increase very rapidly, and located themselves in every available location. The stoops of the houses on Twent street, more especially the one facing the lotel do was crowded, in fact every elevation on both sides of the way on that street was taken up, and the sidewalts were literally crowded before the hour of the Prince's departure arrived. The owner of the house before noticed (opposits the hotel door), has had his sloop awept down at least twenty times during the day in consequence of the accumulation of dirt arising from the crewds making use of the steps for the purpose of being able to see the nights the better; and when he told those assembled thereon of that fact, one burly fellow said, "the more stoop-id (stupid) he."

At half past eight the crowd began to be too unruly to their remarks, although they were only meant in fun, therefore it was deemed expedient to cause their partial follows:—The officers, about I wenty, marched from the he tel door in close file, two by two, headed by Sorgeants Vas Hagen and Matthews, and when the foremost two reaches the curbstone, they faced right and left, and advanupon the people like a solid mass, compelling them to re-treat noises roless. The two sentries then each took a rope, which they fastened first to the railings, and (stretch ed tightly) next to the lamppost on either side, thus effectually forming a barrier to their advance. Having stationed some of the men to guard this rope, the remain der next proceeded to force back the others who were in the roadway near the curb. This move was also very effectual, for in a few moments there was plenty of room for carriages to drive up to the door. One man took up his position on the lamp posi of the hotel, doubtless for the purpose of being double posted, vig :-with what is going on, and having an elevated position. As he was very quiet the police did not disturb him in his enjoy-ment. One of the police arrangements was, that all the private carriages should take up their occupants at the private entrance of the hotel facing on the Fifth avenue; out one young lady, dressed in pink, who had been wait ing in the ball that runs from the staircase to the door on I wenty third street, said-"That if she could not get out of the same door as the Prince she should not go to the pelice officer, in the goodness of his heart, had to allo the dear young lady that little pleasure for fear it might

ead to serious consequences.

At quarter to nine o'clock the black carriage of ex-Gov. Fish drove up to the door of the hotel, for the purpose of taking up the Prince to the ball. The "darkey" driver certainly seemed proud, but the footman, also of the same lasting bue, was prouder still, for he strutted about from the steps to the carriage in a manner, during the interval of waiting, that would have suprised the Prince could be have seen him. If the Prince did not, the crowd did, and made their remarks accordingly, such as "You'd be worth a thousand dollars more in Savannah to mor-row if you were down there," &c. There were dive carlonging to the hotel, devoted to the Prince during his visit to the city, and these were brought into use or the purpose of conveying the suite to the grand entertainment at the Academy. The secvants were attired in black livery, great coats and bats, with white neck-

As the police found a little difficulty in keeping the crowd from the hotel side of Twenty-third street, they felt somewhat pleased when a long political torch light procession passed down the atreet, forcing a large number of the people to the opposite side of the way, when, after the procession had passed, the police determined they should not recross the road.

One of the bystanders seemed to be very anxious to know whether the horses in the ex-Governor's carriage were the property of the Prince or not. They were very handsome horses, and the manner they "champed their his coat, which he did not seem to relish at all, and se expressed himself, when one of the bystanders suggested that "he should not mind his coat being spoiled by the form from the mouth of the Prince's horses."
"Prince's or President's horses be did not care he did not wish to have his clothes damaged by either." Several ladies who were located near the horse's heads were afraid that "they would stand a chance of being run over if they did not move away from there." But a very gallant young man said be would "risk his own life to mve theirs said be would "risk his own life to may theirs, especially as the danger was from the carriage occupied by a Prince of England." "English or Dutch," she said, "she did not wish to have her arm broken in his honor in such and so get injured, she would like that much better. She then inquired whether the Prince was going to the bail in an open carriage, and when ahe found he was not, she very quickly changed her quarters for home, as "she did not see the fau of staying there three hours and not see him thee-ball" Several other ladies although shivering with cold, stood their ground man

fully until the last, determined never to give way. One energetic female, who would not keep in the ranks, was compelled to be removed by she police to the notes of the following rhyme, eneg loudly by the boys -

As the crowd would press on the limits, the police were As the crowd would press on the limits, the police were continually employed in pushing them back, making them sway about like a surging sea. A young woman, who did not like the policeman pushing her with his back, for he found using his bands was of very little effect, began to belabor him with her hands to the best of her ability, but the good tempogad fellow merely smiled and pushed, but the good tempogad fellow merely smiled and pushed, calmiy took a 'chew of tobacco' and put it in his mouth as a solace and payment for his hard works. One girl broke the ranks, and after running from one point to mother, and mother, and being turned back from each another, and another, and being turned back from each by the policeman in charge, the found herself, to her annorance, instead of being in a better position, right outside of the entire crowd, and out of eight and bearing. the man was rewarded for an attempt to slip by the efficers with a very nice tap on his head, which detarmined him and others to keep in the ranks for the rest of the evening. Some one appeared to get a savere squeeze, if a loud "ob-h-h-h !" might be taken in exidence of that

From what the officers said they seemed to have more trouble with the guests inside the hotel than with the prowds outside; for, though the former knew well they must not crowd up the hallwars, still nothing would perreads them they were doing wrong, and if the police iaid their hands on them over so lightly the reply was, "Take your hands off of me, you nesty fellow," &s. To make the people look about before time, the boys would raise the cry of "fire," &c., and if any one looked from a window they were immediately greeted with a hearty shout. One man speke out loud enough for all fic hear; royalty," when he was asked, "Then, why came he What the answer might have been we know not, but at this moment the royal party descent ing their opera hats in their bands, and tered the carriages and level observ. The